

Auschwitz vs Science



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qC6F2epCuk0>

I do not claim any credit for creating this information. I have only tried, to the best of my limited ability, to reference much of the information that the original Youtube video presented.

In the Holocaust, the Jews are said to have been exterminated in gas chambers at Auschwitz.

The following pictures were drawn by David Olère¹ who was a Polish-born French painter and sculptor best known for his explicit drawings and paintings based on his experiences as a Jewish Sonderkommando inmate at Auschwitz concentration camp during World War II.



Olère was registered as prisoner 106144 and assigned to the Sonderkommando at Birkenau, the unit of prisoners forced to empty gas chambers and burn the bodies, firstly working in Bunker 2 and later in Crematorium III. Olère began to draw at Auschwitz during the last days of the camp, when the SS became less attentive. His work has exceptional documentary value: there are no photos of what happened in the gas chambers and crematoria, and Olère was the only artist to have worked as a member of the Sonderkommando and survived. He was also the first witness to draw plans and cross-sections to explain how the crematoria worked.²

It is interesting that the book's blurb states:

*"The only visual images in the world of a Nazi extermination camp in operation, "Witness: Images Of Auschwitz" is a legacy of enormous historical importance. Currently at the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Jerusalem, these images will soon be displayed in the recently opened Museum of Jewish Heritage in New York City. 42 illustrations."*³



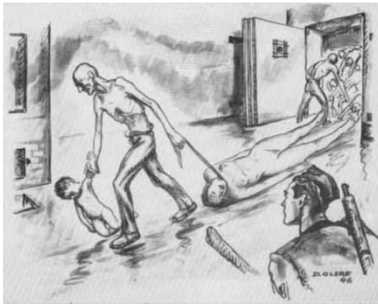
Why are the only images available of the gassing operations drawn pictures rather than photographic evidence?

¹ 'David Olère - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia' <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Ol%C3%A8re>.

² 'David Olère - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia'.

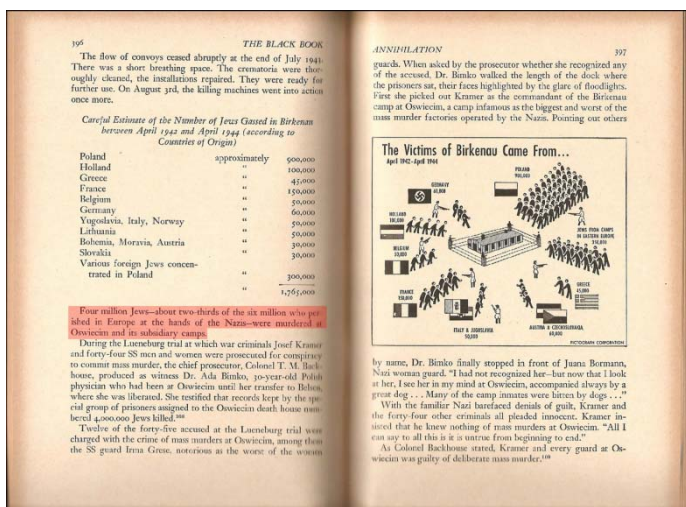
³ 'Witness: Images of Auschwitz - David Olère, Alexandre Oler - Google Books'

<<http://books.google.co.nz/books?id=2pXWAAAAMAAJ&dq=witness+auschwitz&hl=en&sa=X&ei=5NNBU9WRCoL-iAe7kIGgBA&ved=0CC4Q6AEwAA>>.



⁴After the gassing, the bodies were labouriously dragged to the crematory ovens. Notice how high they are piled up.

The bodies were then burned in the ovens. See how they are burning more than one at a time, which is not what these ovens are designed for.



This page is scanned from a 1946 edition “The Black Book”⁵, I haven’t been able to find an online copy of it. I did find this copy on Google Books, which mentions the four million being “destroyed”.



This page is scanned from a 1946 edition of the infamous “The Black Book.”

⁴ <<http://www.holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/pressac/technique-and-operation/pressac0258.shtml>>.

⁵ ‘Black Book (World War II) - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia’ <[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Book_\(World_War_II\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Book_(World_War_II))>.

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The flow of convoys ceased abruptly at the end of July 1943. There was a short breathing space. The crematoria were thoroughly cleaned, the installations repaired. They were ready for once more. On August 3rd, the killing machines went into action once more.

Careful Estimate of the Number of Jews Gassed in Birkenau between April 1942 and April 1944 (according to Countries of Origin)

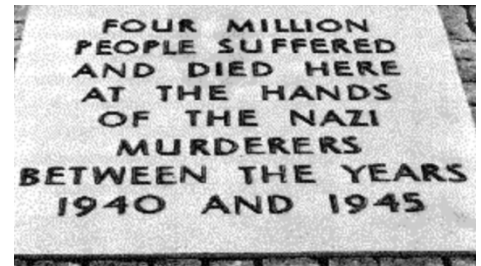
Poland	approximately	900,000
Holland	"	100,000
Greece	"	45,000
France	"	150,000
Belgium	"	50,000
Germany	"	60,000
Yugoslavia, Italy, Norway	"	50,000
Lithuania	"	50,000
Bohemia, Moravia, Austria	"	30,000
Slovakia	"	30,000
Various foreign Jews concentrated in Poland	"	300,000
		1,765,000

Four million Jews—about two-thirds of the six million who perished in Europe at the hands of the Nazis—were murdered at Auschwitz and its subsidiary camps.

During the Lueneburg trial at which war criminals Josef Kramer and forty-four SS men and women were prosecuted for conspiracy to commit mass murder, the chief prosecutor, Colonel T. M. Backhouse,

At the end of the war, it was claimed that four million Jews had been killed at Auschwitz.

The plaque at Auschwitz originally stated that Four Million people suffered and died here at the hands of the Nazis.



Colonel T. M. Backhouse, prosecution counsel at the 1st Belsen trial (Sept 17, - Nov 17, 1945) said in his opening address about Birkenau:

“One of the men who worked in one of the crematoria will tell you that in three months in one of the five chambers alone 20000 people were gassed, and you will hear from a witness, herself a doctor, that from records she has seen there were no less than 4000000 people cremated in that camp.”⁶

Auschwitz deaths reduced to a million

By Krzysztof Leski in Warsaw and Ohad Gozani in Tel Aviv

POLAND HAS cut its estimate of the number of people killed by the Nazis in the Auschwitz death camp from four million to just over one million.

The vast majority of the dead are now accepted to have been Jews, despite claims by Poland's former Communist government that as many Poles as Jews perished in Nazi Germany's largest concentration camp.

The revised Polish figures support claims by Israeli researchers that Poland's former government exaggerated the number of victims by inflating the estimate of non-Jews who died.

The new study could

the controversy over

the scale of Hitler's "Final Solution". Prof Shevach Weiss, a death camp survivor and Labour member of the Israeli parliament, expressed disbelief at the revised estimates, saying, "It sounds shocking and strange."

But other Israeli experts said evidence to support the lower estimate had been mounting for some time.

Auschwitz, about 30 miles south-west of Krakow, was established in 1940 as a camp for political prisoners. It was later expanded with a huge

nearby Birkenau, which included gas chambers and ovens to destroy the bodies.

Dr Franciszek Piper, director of the historical committee of the Auschwitz-Birkenau museum, said yesterday that, according to recent research, at least 1.3 million people were deported to the camp, of whom about 225,000 survived.

The 1.1 million victims included 960,000 Jews, between 70,000 and 75,000 Poles, nearly all of the 25,000 gypsies sent to the camp and 15,000 Soviet prisoners of war.

Dr Piper stressed that the fig-

but said the total was unlikely to exceed 1.5 million.

Dr Shmuel Krakowsky, head of research at Israel's Yad Vashem memorial for Jewish victims of the Holocaust, said the new Polish figures were correct. "The four million figure was let slip by Captain Rudolf Hoess, the death camp's Nazi commander. Some have bought it, but it was exaggerated."

Dr Krakowsky accused Poland's former Communist government of perpetuating the false figures in an attempt to minimise the Holocaust and support claims that Auschwitz was not exclusively a Jewish death camp. He said that at most, 300,000 non-Jews perished at Auschwitz.

According to Dr Krakowsky, 5,800,000 Jews perished dur-



This was later revised down as they couldn't find any evidence for the numbers given.

But how do we know that the gas chambers of Auschwitz existed at all?

Contrary to popular belief, there are no German records of any homicidal gas chamber program.

The gas chamber story is based only on the testimony of alleged eyewitnesses.

Witness testimony must be critically evaluated.

We don't believe people who testified that they saw witches flying on broomsticks.

In general, we never believe witness testimony if it conflicts with the rules of physical reality.



⁶ '1st Belsen Trial' <http://www.bergenbelsen.co.uk/pages/Trial/Trial/Trial_005_OpenSpeechPros.html>.

What happens if we apply this simple rule to the holocaust?



One of the requirements for a gas chamber is a way to seal the person and the gas in the chamber.

If any of the gas leaks out, you have a very dangerous situation on your hands.

This is a gas chamber door in Wyoming⁷, used for executing one person at a time.



This

is a gas chamber door in Mississippi⁸, used for executing one person at a time.



This is a gas chamber door in New Mexico⁹, used for executing one person at a time.



This is a gas chamber door in Missouri¹⁰, used for executing one person at a time.



This is a gas chamber door in California¹¹, used for executing one person at a time.



This is an internal hatch of a German Uboat¹². It was designed to keep the water out. We can clearly see that the Germans had the understanding, technology and ability to build and design doors similar to the ones above.

⁷ 'America's Glamorous Gas Chambers' <<http://www.roadsideamerica.com/story/28918>>.

⁸ 'The Lethal History of the Gas Chamber' <<http://www.crimelibrary.com/blog/article/the-lethal-history-of-the-gas-chamber/index.html>>.

⁹ 'File:Penitentiary of New Mexico - Gas Chamber.jpg - Wikimedia Commons' <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Penitentiary_of_New_Mexico_-_Gas_Chamber.jpg>.

¹⁰ 'Follow the PCJ across the U.S.: Inside the Missouri State Penitentiary' <http://www.rte50.com/2007/06/bars_to_develop.html>.

¹¹ 'Gas Chamber - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia' <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gas_chamber>.

¹² 'The Commander - The U-Boat Crew - The Men of the Kriegsmarine - Uboat.net' <<http://uboot.net/men/crew/commander.htm>>.



Why then, are the doors that were allegedly used in the gas chambers at Auschwitz not like this?

These are the types of doors allegedly used at Auschwitz-Birkenau¹³ to gas 2000-3000 people at a time



This is a gas chamber door from Auschwitz I. It was allegedly used for gassing hundreds of people at a time.

For the 70th anniversary of the mass extermination of the Jews the only surviving gas chamber door from crematorium no. V¹⁴ is displayed in a special case.



Could wooden interior gas chamber doors really maintain a good enough seal to prevent the whole building from becoming contaminated with gas?

Could wooden doors really maintain their integrity against the combines strength, weight and mass of thousands of people pushing on them, time after time?

Prisoners in American execution gas chambers and prisoners in the alleged Nazi gas chambers at Auschwitz were both killed with hydrogen cyanide. The need for a tight seal was even greater in Auschwitz because greater amounts of cyanide were needed to kill thousands of people at once.

So why were the doors so flimsy?

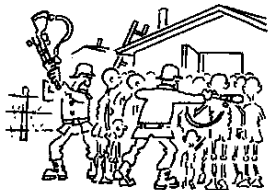
¹³ 'Gas Chamber Doors -- A Comparison in Photos' <<http://www.historiography-project.com/misc/doors.html>>.

¹⁴ 'Auschwitz-Birkenau - Historic Doors in a Special Display Case'

<http://en.auschwitz.org/m/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=975&Itemid=81>.

Could a gas chamber work as the Auschwitz witnesses described?

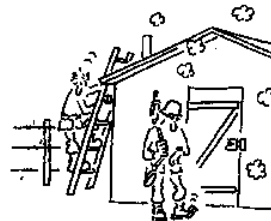
Here is what virtually all the Holocaust witnesses said:



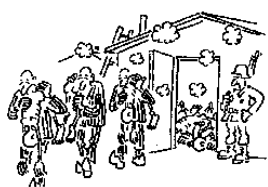
The victims were pushed into the gas chamber



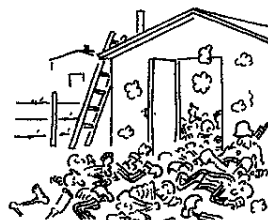
The door was closed and Zyklon B introduced.



There was a wait of a few minutes.



And when the door was opened,
"the still twitching victims fell into our arms...";
"five minutes later, the corpses were removed."



THAT IS IMPOSSIBLE!
Everyone would have been dead!
A room filled with Zyklon B gas has to be ventilated
for hours (the manufacturer recommends 20 hours!)...
even with gas masks it would not have been possible.
Do the same as I, inform yourselves!

Most of the witnesses say the chambers were entered without being ventilated.

People with relevant technical expertise who have studied the Auschwitz gas chambers generally deny that they could have worked at all.¹⁵

A-6 The GAZETTE, Montreal, Tuesday, February 12, 1985

Mass Nazi gassings impossible expert witness tells Zundel trial

TORONTO (CP) — Mass gassings using hydrogen cyanide would have been physically impossible in the large, unsealed rooms that were called Nazi gas chambers, a United States chemist testified yesterday at the trial of Ernst Zundel.

William Lindsey said he can't believe historical accounts that between one million and 2.5 million were gassed at the Auschwitz-Birkenau camps in Poland.

Recognition

Lindsey was recognized by the court as an expert witness on hydrogen cyanide, the poison said to have been used to kill millions of Jews at Nazi death camps.

"After looking over the evidence... I've been forced to conclude it is impossible for it to have happened the way it's been described," said Lindsey, a research associate at an Iowa chemical company for 33 years.

"There are too many inconsistencies... No one was fully and purposefully killed with Zyklon B (gas) in this manner," added the defence witness, who said he shares "revisions" Holocaust information with Zundel.

Zundel, 64, a West German citizen living in Toronto, has pleaded not guilty to knowingly publishing false information likely to cause social or racial incitement.

Two of his publications during Second World War genocide of Jews as a hoax and a Zionist conspiracy to extract reparations from Germany.

Zyklon B, which contains powdered liquid hydrogen cyanide, was named at the post-war Nuremberg trials as the killing agent in underground gas chambers.

Hydrogen cyanide is so deadly that 300 parts per million vapour in air will kill humans in three minutes, Lindsey told the District Court jury.

But the underground chambers were cool, he said, and it takes a higher temperature to readily vaporize the solid Zyklon B.

Lindsey later said under cross-examination that the chemical's boiling point is 26 degrees and admitted body heat would raise the temperature in crowded chambers.

Lindsey, who visited all of the eastern European Nazi camps to pursue his interest in "allegations" of Holocaust gassings, said the chambers looked and people outside them would have been killed.

Flimsy doors

He described the Auschwitz chamber as having two flimsy wooden doors, one with a glass pane, and a hole in the roof.

Lindsey disputed earlier testimony by a Crown witness who said he pulled wet, recently gassed corpses from the chambers.

"You can absorb hydrogen cyanide easily (through the skin)," he said. "Unless you washed quickly, you would join the alleged pile of victims you were carrying out."



Gérard Roubeix
51 Av. de la Coqueretterie
44000 Nantes

Nantes, the 2nd Nov. 1997
to M. Michel Adam
c/o ANEC
PO Box 21
44530 St. Gildas-des-Bois

Sir,

Having learned about the odious persecution of which you are a victim in the name of "freedom of expression," let me express all of my sympathy and my total solidarity to you.

I have spent 20 years of my career as an engineer in the hydrogen cyanide industry in the service of the groups Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann and Charbonnages de France. In particular, I have been the director of the St. Avold plant, which in 1970, with its production of 40 tons of cyanides per day, was the most important plant worldwide; theoretically, this production would have allowed the lethal poisoning of 500 million human beings on a single day. This shows how I am aware of the problems regarding the handling of HCN. Well, I affirm that all the "testimonies" I have read or heard of concerning these gas chambers, in which 2 to 3,000 people were crammed, are nothing but total fantasy.

I congratulate you for your admirable battle against the hoax. The truth is on its way.

[signed Roubeix]

P.S: You may use this testimony, if necessary."



Fred Leuchter ran an engineering firm that designed, built, and serviced execution technology, including gas chambers.

He examined the Auschwitz gas chambers and concluded that they could not have worked.

In response, Jewish groups engaged in an intense effort to destroy his career.

¹⁵ Germar Rudolf, 'THE RUDOLF REPORT Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the "Gas Chambers" of Auschwitz', *The Rudolf Report* <<http://hayaryakanch.files.wordpress.com/2013/06/germar-rudolf-the-rudolf-report-expert-report-on-chemical-and-technical-aspects-of-the-gas-ch.pdf>>.

On page 57 in the Conclusion, Leuchter states:

3.19. Conclusion

After reviewing all of the material and inspecting all of the sites at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek, your author finds the evidence to be overwhelming. There were no execution gas chambers at any of these locations. It is the best engineering opinion of this author that the alleged gas chambers at the inspected sites could not have then been, or now be, utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers.

Prepared this 5th day of April, 1988 at Malden, Massachusetts.
Fred Leuchter Associates

Fred A. Leuchter, Jr.
Chief Engineer

“After reviewing all of the material and inspecting all of the sites at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek, your author finds the evidence as overwhelming. There were no execution gas chambers at any of these locations. It is the best engineering opinion of this author that the alleged gas chambers at the inspected sites could not have then been, or now, be utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers.”¹⁶

Germar Rudolf, a German chemist, examined the “gas chambers” and analysed samples from their walls. He concluded that they could not have functioned as gas chambers.

For this heresy, he was sentenced to 44 months in prison.



Conclusion to A:

On physical-chemical grounds, the mass gassings with hydrogen cyanide (Zyklon B) in the supposed “gas chambers” of Auschwitz claimed by witnesses did not take place.

Conclusion to B:

The procedures of mass-gassing as attested to by witnesses during their interrogation before various courts of law, as cited in judicial rulings, and as described in scientific and literary publications, in any building of Auschwitz whatsoever, are inconsistent with documentary evidence, technical necessities, and natural scientific law.

Germar Rudolf
Germar Rudolf, Certified Chemist, in exile, on September 13, 2002.

Rudolf concludes, in his book “The Rudolf Report, that “On physical-chemical grounds, the mass gassing....in the supposed “gas chambers”did not take place”¹⁷

What kind of ventilation system did the Auschwitz gas chambers have to remove the gas after a gassing?

Offener Saugzug, welcher bei Beginn des Kesselzuges automatisch die in den Offener eingewinkelte Zylinderkammer einströmt und durch den Inhalt auf eine Unterlage fällt, die von der im Kessel befindlichen Luftströmung durchdrungen wird. Die Einstellung des Ventilsystems auf „Lüftung“ wird bei geschlossenen Kammertüren bei 20-25 Grad Celsius Temperatur, nach der die ganze Kammer durchgelüftet wird, bevor die bei (A) einströmende und der saugartigen Lüftung weiter übergeleitet wird.

Ventilator mit Motor (2)
Für diesen ist eine Leistung von 12 oder 16 Minuten bei einem stat. Druck von 80 mm WS ausreichend, um sowohl eine äußerst rasche Gasentwicklung als auch eine genügend rasche Lüftung (72-facher Luftwechsel je Stunde) des begasten Kammerinhalts zu bewirken.

Heizaggregat (9)
Dieses Heizaggregat soll eine rasche und hohe Leistung zu bewirken, die es nur der Heizleistung der Gasentwicklung und Verdunstung des saugartigen Frischluft, aber auch der Erwärmung des gesamten Kammerinhalts dienen soll. Im Inneren liegt das in 20-25 Grad Celsius, die in einer Temperatur des Kammerinhalts von 20 bis 25 Grad Celsius liegen. Diese Luft, nach der Luft wird bei der Lüftung, wenn die Temperatur der saugartigen Frischluft auf mindestens die gleiche Temperatur, die der Kammerinhalt erreicht hat, kommt bei der Lüftung der Heizleistung zufließen und wird über einen Saugzug nach Lüftung der Kesselkammer bewirkt.

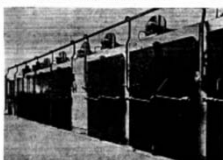


Abb. 4
Heizleistungskomponente mit Kesselkammer in Betrieb (9. Kammer).

Die etwa 70 bis 75 Minuten beanspruchende Gesamtbehandlung der Kleidungsstücke geht wie folgt vor:

Nach Einleiten der beheizten Wagen und Vorheizen der Kammer (Abb. 4) wird die Ventilator (2) eingeschaltet und damit verbunden auch der Heizaggregat in Wirkung gesetzt. Der Ventilsystem (2) von bis 20 bis 25 Grad Celsius, die in einer Temperatur des Kammerinhalts von 20 bis 25 Grad Celsius liegen. Diese Luft, nach der Luft wird bei der Lüftung, wenn die Temperatur der saugartigen Frischluft auf mindestens die gleiche Temperatur, die der Kammerinhalt erreicht hat, kommt bei der Lüftung der Heizleistung zufließen und wird über einen Saugzug nach Lüftung der Kesselkammer bewirkt.

American gas chambers for execution are equipped with high-powered ventilation fans



Rooms which the Germans used for fumigating clothing with Zyklon-B were equipped with ventilation systems that provided 72 air changes per hour.¹⁸

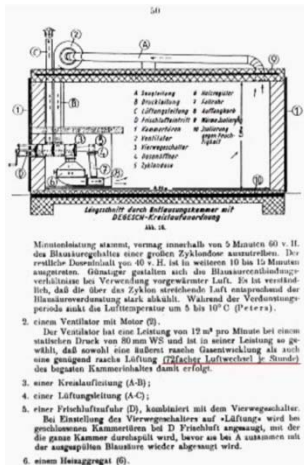
Ventilator mit Motor (2)

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¹⁶ ‘The Leuchter Report -- Conclusion’ <<http://www.ihr.org/books/leuchter/conclusion.html>> .

¹⁷ ‘The Rudolf Report -- < <http://hayaryakanch.files.wordpress.com/2013/06/germar-rudolf-the-rudolf-report-expert-report-on-chemical-and-technical-aspects-of-the-gas-ch.pdf>>

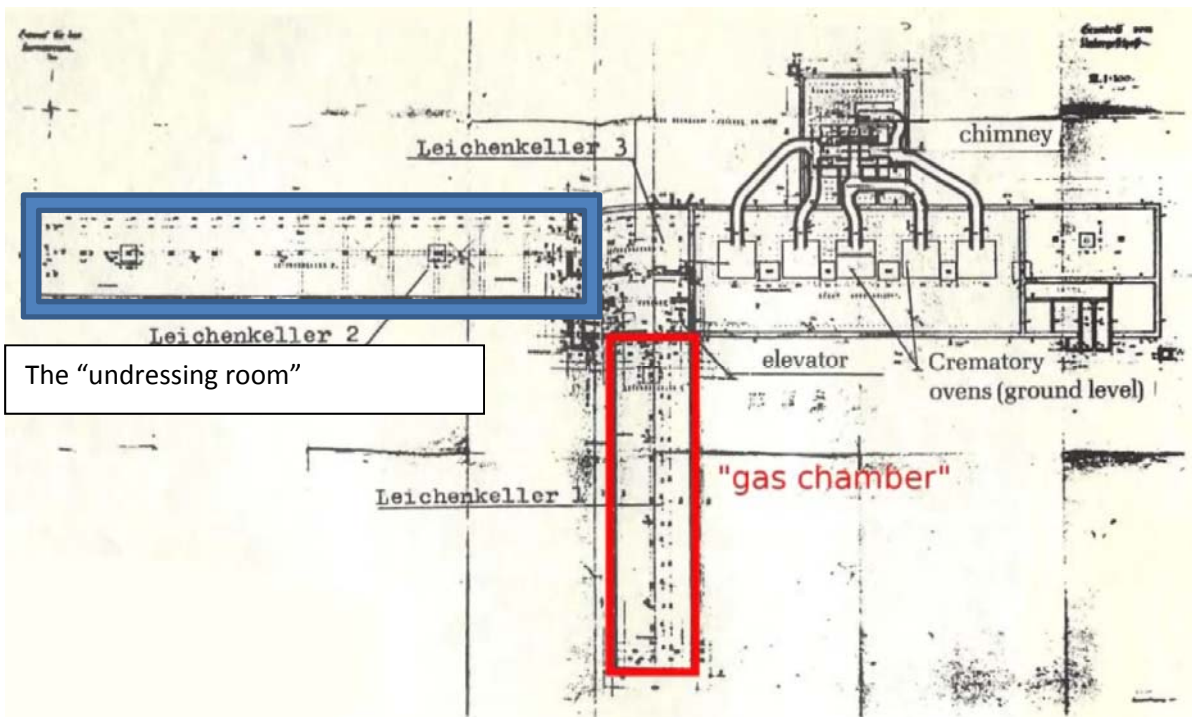
¹⁸ ‘Google Translate: 72- Facher Luftwechsel Je Stunde’ <<http://translate.google.com/#de/en/72-%20facher%20luftwechsel%20je%20stunde>> .



And again here “72 - fold air change per hour”¹⁹

2. einem Ventilator mit Motor (2).
Der Ventilator hat eine Leistung von 12 m³ pro Minute bei einem statischen Druck von 80 mm WS und ist in seiner Leistung so gewählt, daß sowohl eine äußerst rasche Gasentwicklung als auch eine genügend rasche Lüftung (72-facher Luftwechsel je Stunde) des begasten Kammerinhaltes damit erfolgt.

The Auschwitz documents show that the “undressing Room” was equipped with a ventilation system capable of circulating 10,000 cubic meters of air per hour.



¹⁹ ‘Google Translate: 72- Facher Luftwechsel Je Stunde’ <<http://translate.google.com/#de/en/72-%20facher%20luftwechsel%20je%20stunde>>.

Abrechnung

Rechnung Nr. 171

Rechnung über die Lieferung von 200 und 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

1. Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

2. Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

3. Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

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33. Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

34. Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

35. Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

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92. Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

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97. Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

98. Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

99. Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

100. Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

1. Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 4800 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

Nr.	Bezeichnung	Einheit	Preis	Werkstoff	Werkstoff
1.	Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 4800 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator	Stück	1047,-		
2.	Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator	Stück	1857,-		
3.	Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator	Stück	779,-		
4.	Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator	Stück	5320,-		
5.	Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Luft gegen 40 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator	Stück	7800,-		

2. die Lüftungsanlage für den 1. Raum, bestehend aus:
1. Gebläse zur Förderung von stündl. 10000 cbm Abluft gegen 35 mm WG. Gesamtpressung mit Drosselventilator

Verschlossen kann q_1 durch eine Jalousieklappe werden. Die Frischluft lässt sich durch Öffnen eines Fensters, welches in Höhe von q_1 liegt, genügend einleiten.

Auf eine kräftige Lüftung ist ferner in den Leichenhallen Wert zu legen, um die Fäulnisvorgänge in den Leichen möglichst zurückzuhalten. Auch hier kommt es an erster Stelle mehr auf eine Entlüftung als auf eine Belüftung an. Die Leichen, bezw. die Särge sind nicht direkt auf den Fussboden zu legen, sondern hohl auf Böcken über denselben zu lagern, damit die Luft unterhalb der Leichen aus dem Raume abgezogen werden kann. Eine Zuführung frischer Luft erfolgt von oben. Man hat hier mindestens mit einem 5fachen stündlichen Luftwechsel zu rechnen; unter Umständen kann man sogar bei starker Benutzung des Raumes bis auf das 10fache gehen, welche hohe Luftabfuhr mit Hilfe eines Ventilators erreicht wird; vielleicht empfehlen sich gerade für diese Räume die neu auf gekommenen Ubrfeder-Ventilatoren. Die Luftkanalmündungen sind zur Abwehr der Insekten mit kleinmaschigen Drahtgittern zu versehen. Selbst bei höheren Aussentemperaturen ist eine künstliche Kühlung wegen der dann eintretenden starken Schweißwasserbildung kaum nötig; im anderen Falle können den Leichen beigelegte Eisstücke den Zweck wohl ausreichend erfüllen. Bei der Bauausführung ist gerade bei diesen Leichenhallen auf eine Trockenlegung des Fussbodens, Abwaschbarkeit der Wände und guter Kanalisation bedacht zu sein. Gehört dieser Silo einem öffentlichen Kanalnetz an, so sind die Abwässer vor Eintritt in letzteres zu desinfizieren.

Im übrigen gelten hier dieselben Beziehungen wie bei den allgemeinen Lüftungsanlagen.

Die Beleuchtung kommt vorläufig noch als natürliche in Betracht, da die Benutzung der Krematorien infolge der geringen Zahl von Verbrennungen auf die Tageszeit beschränkt werden kann. Die Anordnung der Fenster, durch welche das Tageslicht in die Halle fällt, wie auch der Fenster der übrigen Räume, ist lediglich Sache des Architekten. Da in der Halle und in den zugehörigen Neben-

The dimensions of the "gas chamber" were 30m x 7m x 2.41m – multiplying a volume of 506.1m³.

Dividing the ventilation capacity of 4,800 m³/hour by the volume, we get less than 9.5 air changes per hour.

The dimensions of the "undressing room" were 49.49m x 7.93m x 2.30m – multiplying, a volume of 902.6 m³.

Dividing the ventilation capacity of 10,000 m³/hour by the volume, we get over 11 air changes per hour.

The “undressing room” had more powerful ventilation than the “gas chamber”!

A then standard German textbook in crematory design recommends ventilation capacity for morgues of at least 5 air changes per hour, or 10 if the mortuary will be in steady use.²⁰

The ventilation capacity of the Auschwitz “gas chambers” was therefore entirely consistent with their actual functions – as morgues.

“air exchange can count stood at even so intense use of the room up to 10 times what hobe air removal is achieved with the help of a ventilator”

frischer Luft erfolgt von oben. Man hat hier mindestens mit einem 5fachen stündlichen Luftwechsel zu rechnen; unter Umständen kann man sogar bei starker Benutzung des Raumes bis auf das 10fache gehen, welche hohe Luftabfuhr mit Hilfe eines Ventilators erreicht wird; vielleicht empfehlen sich gerade für diese Räume die neu auf gekommenen Uhrfeder-Ventilatoren. Die Luftkanalmündungen

²⁰ ‘Google Translate: 10 Fache Gehen’

<<http://translate.google.com/#de/en/luftwechsel%20rechnen%20unter%20umstanden%20kann%20sogar%20bei%20starker%20benutzung%20des%20raumes%20bis%20auf%20das%2010%20fache%20gehen%2C%20welch%20hobe%20luftabfuhr%20mit%20hilfe%20eines%20ventilators%20erreicht%20wird>>.

When the Jews who worked in the crematorium went into the gas chambers to remove the bodies, what would they have seen?

Table 4 Postmortem lividity discoloration^(a)

Etiology	Color	Mechanism
Normal	Blue–purplish	Venous blood
Carbon monoxide	Pink, cherry red	Carboxy hemoglobin
<u>Cyanide</u>	<u>Pink, cherry red</u>	Excessively oxygenated blood due to inhibition of cytochrome oxidase
Fluoroacetate	Pink, cherry red	Same as above
Refrigeration/hypothermia	Pink, cherry red	Oxygen retention in cutaneous blood by cold air Left shifting of Hb O ₂ dissociation curve
Sodium chloride/nitrite, nitrate	Brown	Methemoglobin
Hydrogen sulfide	Green	Sulfhemoglobin

^(a) Modified according to Spitz and Fischer [22]

The gas chambers are supposed to have used hydrogen cyanide, delivered in the form of zyklon-B.

People who have died of cyanide poisoning are notably pink or red in colouration.

Table 4 Useful findings related to toxic substances observable during autopsy

	Possible Indication
<i>Color of skin</i>	
<u>Cherry red to bright red</u>	Carbon monoxide or <u>cyanide</u>
Grayish to brownish	Nitrate, nitrite or aniline
<i>Nasal/oral cavity</i>	
Residues of powder or colored material	Intransal drug use (e.g. ketamine, cocaine), ingestion of tablet or capsule residues
<i>Oral cavity/gastrointestinal tract</i>	

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ADULT AUTOPSY DESCRIPTION OF GROSS FINDINGS (continued)

The neck is *symmetrical*. There is *no* palpable crepitus or hypermobility. The trachea is palpably *straight and in the midline/ deviated to the right or left*. The chest is *symmetrical/other and without palpable crepitus or bony deformity*. The breasts are *soft/ other without palpable masses, skin retraction, or nipple discharge/ other*. The abdomen appears *flat/distended and soft/hard without palpable evidence of organomegaly or external trauma/other*. Pubic hair is present in the *usual male/female distribution/other*. The external genitalia are *unremarkable and atraumatic*. (For males: The penis appears *circumcised/uncircumcised*. Both testes are *descended and palpable in the scrotum/other*.) There is *no*

Pressure of pooling blood may rupture small vessels, causing "Tardieu spots" (postmortem purpura or petechial-type hemorrhages). May be difficult to see in dark-skinned decedents. Color of postmortem lividity varies. Distinctive livor mortis colors:
Blue-purple—normal
Black-green—putrefaction; hydrogen sulfide poisoning
Pink, cherry red—cyanide, carbon monoxide, or fluoroacetate poisoning; moist postmortem environment
Minimal or absent—exsanguination

chloric acid

uric acid

ne agents (e.g. sodium hydroxide)

This man committed suicide with cyanide.

The pink colouration is perfectly obvious.

The red colouration is even more intense in the parts of the body to which gravity causes the blood to drain after death.

These areas are called the dependent regions.

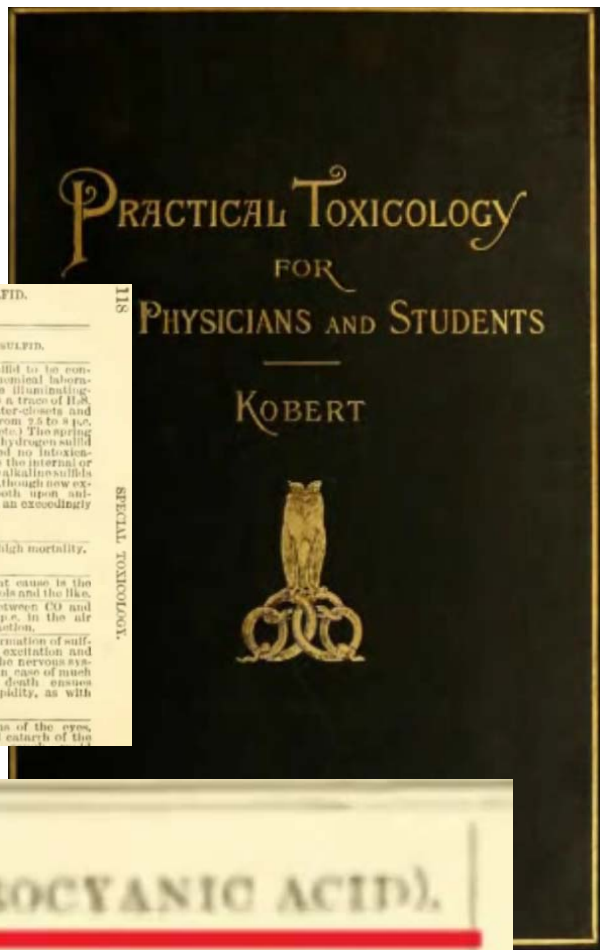


This image shows Livor mortis that is bright red in cases of carbon monoxide or hydrocyanide poisoning.²¹

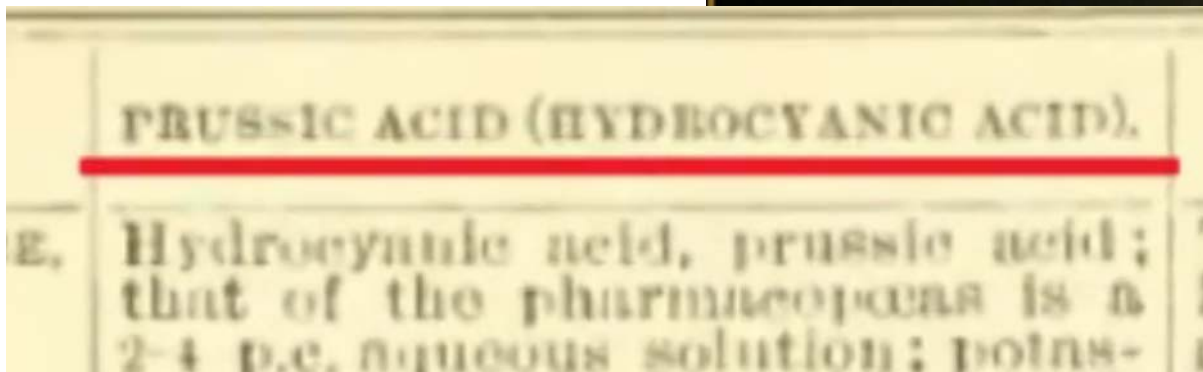
The effect is very obvious. One does not need any kind of special equipment or training to notice it.

²¹ '32 Death at Sea' <<http://textbook.ncmm.no/maritime-health-risks-and-consequences/32-death-at-sea>>.

This book by 19th century toxicology pioneer Rudolf Kobert points this fact out.



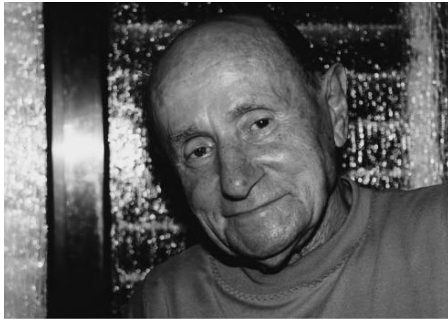
	PRUSSIC ACID (HYDROCYANIC ACID).	CARBON MONOXID.	HYDROGEN SULFID.
SOURCE.	Hydrocyanic acid, prussic acid; that of the pharmacopoeia is a 2-4 p.c. aqueous solution; potassium cyanid, argentic cyanid, auric cyanid. Potassium ferrocyanid taken internally develops HCN only in the presence of acids in the stomach. Amygdale of bitter-almonds, and of cherry, peach, almond, prune, and apricot-kernels, is decomposed with- in the stomach, by emulsin con- tained in the kernels, into HCN. Aqua-amalgami-amaram con- tains 0.10 p.c. HCN. Kirschwasser, pernic and marshmalo contain benzalohol hydrocyanic acid.	The pure CO is rarely to be considered. The gases from furnaces or stoves contain 9.7 p.c. nitrogen, 10-11 p.c. oxy- gen, 0.6 p.c. carbon di-oxid, 0.5-0.5 p.c. carbon monoxid, provided these gases have been formed by imperfect combustion of wood, coal, etc. In closed spaces, e.g. stoves with closed damper, illuminating gas contains, when prepared from coal, 8-10 p.c. CO; prepared from wood, up to 62 p.c. CO; and it contains marsh gas and ethylene. Water-gas is a mixture of CO and H; the quan- tity of CO may be more than 50 p.c. The gases of coal mines contain from 4 to 10 p.c. CO, 0.6-1.0 p.c. H ₂ S, and 50 p.c. CO ₂ . The gases of smokeless powder are still more dangerous. The gases from the explosion of gun-cotton contain 30 p.c. CO, 20 p.c. CO ₂ , 10 p.c. CH ₄ , 8 p.c. N ₂ , 20 p.c. steam, 9 p.c. NO (nitric oxid), which in contact with air is oxidized to nitrogen tri- and per-oxides.	Pure hydrogen sulfid to be con- sidered only in chemical labora- tories. The crude illuminating- (town) gas contains a trace of H ₂ S. The gas from water-closets and sewers contains from 7.5 to 8 p.c. (besides NH ₃ , CO ₂ , etc.) The spring waters containing hydrogen sulfid have so far caused no intoxi- cations; just as little the internal or external use of the alkaline sulfids and calcium sulfid, though new ex- periments with both upon ani- mals have elicited an exceedingly dangerous action.
STAT.	Hundreds of intoxications re- corded, with 05 p.c. mortality.	One of the most frequent intoxications. Mortality differs much according to the kind of mixture inhaled and the length of time of exposure.	Not exactly rare; high mortality.
ETIO.	Murder, suicide, carelessness, and medicinal poisoning.	Leaky gas-pipes, open coal-fires, premature closing of dampers of stoves, explosions in technical pursuits.	The most frequent cause is the cleaning of cesspools and the like. It might stand between CO and HCN. Even 0.01 p.c. in the air may have a toxic action.
DOSELET.	0.06 gms. are fatal, but generally much more is taken.	0.5 gms. according to Dreser, 11.5 milligrams per kilogram for rabbit.	Even before the formation of sul- fur-hemoglobin, excitation and then paralysis of the nervous system sets in; but in case of much hydrogen sulfid, death ensues with lightning rapidity, as with HCN.
ACT.	The transmission of oxygen from the blood-corpuscles to the tissues ceases, and, in consequence, an internal asphyxiation occurs in the presence of an excess of oxy- gen. The spinal cord is excited, and paralysis of the whole ner- vous system follows.	The capacity of the red blood-corpuscles to take up oxy- gen decreases in proportion to their saturation with CO, and thus a true inner asphyxiation takes place. Along with this, there is direct excitation of the spinal-cord, and of the central-nervous system, producing paralysis. Finally, in case of slow intonation, we have degenera- tion of the kidneys, liver, heart, etc.	Even before the formation of sul- fur-hemoglobin, excitation and then paralysis of the nervous system sets in; but in case of much hydrogen sulfid, death ensues with lightning rapidity, as with HCN.
SYMPT.	Dizziness, headache, oppression, disturbance of vision, dyspnoea,	Buzzing in the ears, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, stertorous breathing, redness of the face, anesthesia, fainting spells;	Redness and pain of the eyes, nasal-catarrh and catarrh of the



P.-Mtm. Remarkably bright red post-mortem spots. In case of potas- sium cyanid also highly reddened mucous lining of stomach. The blood of the large vessels only bright red after application of very large quantities of the poison, blood containing oxy- haemoglobin and being poor in coagulated matter. Specific odor of the cavities of the body and of the brain. The urine may con- tain blood, reducing substances, lactic acid, and hydrocyanic acid.

According to every version of the story, victims undressed before going into the gas chamber. All of their skin, including the dependent parts, would have been plainly visible.

Therefore, any true witness would comment on the red colouration of the victims of the gas chambers.



Ya'akov Silverberg claimed to have worked in the gas chambers. In an interview in Gideon Grief's book "We Wept Without Tears,"²² makes the following statements:

Q: What happened when you joined the Sonderkommando?
I'm referring to the first moments, the first hours.

A: What I can tell you? The Sonderkommando was something terrible. When I went in the first night and saw

the bodies . . . and the furnaces burning . . . I went there and right away I saw this scene: The large, long room where the people undressed was full of corpses, arranged in layers up to the ceiling. They were no longer shaped like human beings; **they were swollen and black**. Children, women, girls . . . they didn't look human anymore. The bodies were allowed to accumulate there because the furnaces didn't have the capacity to cremate them.

Q: Yankl, can you describe, in as much detail as possible, how the bodies were removed from the chamber? What did they look like?

A: When they opened the doors, we saw a tangled mass of people who'd been suffocated. Little children at the bottom, adults above them, fat people below. Everyone had wanted to be on top, in order to breathe. It was terrible. **The people had become swollen, black**, and entangled because of the way they'd suffocated in there. It was hard to untangle them in order to take them to the furnaces.

Q: When you took out the bodies, were they warm or cold?

A: Warm. **They were blue, black, and swollen**. What I saw in the gas chamber was ghastly, a horrible scene: the people were tangled, it was hard to separate them, they were one mass. We untangled the bodies. The people who were inside, in the chamber—it was horrible. **They no longer had faces at all**. They'd become a pile; they weren't people anymore.

How did you men manage to separate them?

It wasn't easy. At first it was hard, but afterwards I learned how to work fast.

How long did you have to wait until the doors were opened?

About fifteen minutes. Then they opened the windows and aired the place out. But there was a bad smell and sometimes we wore gas masks as we worked.

How did you remove the bodies?

With a belt. We tied them by the leg and dragged them out by a leg or an arm. A dead person doesn't feel how this is done.

When you took out the bodies, were they warm or cold?

Warm. They were blue, black, and swollen. What I saw in the gas chamber was ghastly, a horrible scene: the people were tangled, it was hard to separate them, they were one mass. We untangled the bodies. The people who were inside, in the chamber—it was horrible. **They no longer had faces at all**. They'd become a pile; they weren't people anymore. We had to remove these people from the gas chamber and bring them to the room where the bodies were kept. There they divided them into groups: women on one side, men on another side, children on the third side. They hacked off the women's hair, removed the rings from the fingers. "Dentists" took the gold teeth out of their mouths.

Did you sometimes look at the dead people's faces to see if you knew any of them?

He said that the gassed bodies were black and blue and that their faces had fallen off.

Cyanide turns bodies red and doesn't cause faces to fall off....

²² 'We Wept Without Tears: Testimonies of the Jewish Sonderkommando from Auschwitz - Gideon Graif - Google Books'

<<http://books.google.co.nz/books?id=lpGzGE6UK7wC&dq=We+Wept+Without+Tears&hl=en&sa=X&ei=KANLU-SmDpfr8AX7t4DoCQ&ved=0CC4Q6AEwAA>>.

Shaul Chazan also claimed to have worked in the gas chambers.

He claimed that the gassed bodies fell apart easily, and had loose skin which turned into a kind of glue.

Cyanide does not have any of these effects.

On Page 273 of the book *"We Wept Without Tears (Testimonies of the Jewish Sonderkommando from Auschwitz)"*; Gideon Graif²³

Q: I apologize for asking you to go into such detail. Exactly what did you do?

A: We began to take out the bodies. At first we didn't know exactly how. The bodies were pressed to each other, stuck to each other like sardines. **Then they brought us a long pole, a pitchfork, and explained, "Grab them by the loose skin and tug. That way you'll manage to remove the whole body."** And that's just what we did: we removed the bodies with the pitchfork because it couldn't be done otherwise. **The gassing made the bodies stick to each other as if they'd been glued.** We removed bodies without a moment's break. As the gas chamber slowly emptied out, we had more room to maneuver [sic]. We poured water on the concrete floor to make it more slippery and to make the bodies easier to drag.

Q: Did all of you have to remove bodies from the gas chamber?

A: Yes, every prisoner carried one body each time. For lack of space, two men went in first. Afterwards, after a few bodies had been taken away, there was room for more people to enter and remove bodies. That's how we divided the work among ourselves.

Q: Who poured the water on the floor?

A: We did. Whenever we felt that the floor was dry, we turned on the tap.

stairs carried the corpses to the furnaces. There was nothing else to do; they'd been shot right there.

Half an hour after the gas chamber door was opened and the ventilation was turned on, we began to work. We opened the windows in the ceiling and began to remove the bodies. Each of us did his own job. I worked with the bodies.

I apologize for asking you to go into such detail. Exactly what did you do?

We began to take out the bodies. At first we didn't know exactly how. The bodies were pressed to each other, stuck to each other like sardines. Then they brought us a long pole, a pitchfork, and explained, "Grab them by the loose skin and tug. That way you'll manage to remove the whole body." And that's just what we did: we removed the bodies with the pitchfork because it couldn't be done otherwise. The gassing made the bodies stick to each other as if they'd been glued. We removed bodies without a moment's break. As the gas chamber slowly emptied out, we had more room to maneuver. We poured water on the concrete floor to make it more slippery and to make the bodies easier to drag.

Did all of you have to remove bodies from the gas chamber?

Yes, every prisoner carried one body each time. For lack of space, two men went in first. Afterwards, after a few bodies had been taken away, there was room for more people to enter and remove bodies. That's how we divided the work among ourselves.

Who poured the water on the floor?

We did. Whenever we felt that the floor was dry, we turned on the tap.

²³ 'We Wept Without Tears: Testimonies of the Jewish Sonderkommando from Auschwitz - Gideon Graif - Google Books.

<<http://books.google.co.nz/books?id=IpGzGE6UK7wC&dq=We+Wept+Without+Tears&hl=en&sa=X&ei=KANLU-SmDpfr8AX7t4DoCQ&ved=0CC4Q6AEwAA>>.

Filip Muller claimed to have worked in the Auschwitz gas chambers.

He stated in his 1979 book *"Auschwitz Inferno: The Testimony of a Sonderkommando"*²⁴ that gassed people often turned blue.

People who have been gassed with hydrogen cyanide do not turn blue, they turn pink/red.

The carriers had great difficulty in prising the corpses apart, even though they were still warm and not yet rigid. Many had their mouths wide open, on their lips traces of whitish dried-up spittle. Many had turned blue, and many faces were disfigured almost beyond recognition from blows. No doubt the subterranean labyrinth into which the gas chamber had turned when the lights went out, had led the people in their panic to rush all over the place, bump against each other, fall on top of each

After a short time it produced an excruciating irritation of the throat and intense pressure in the head, before it took its lethal effect.

We had orders that immediately after the opening of the gas chamber we were to take away first the corpses that had tumbled out, followed by those lying behind the door, so as to clear a path. This was done by putting the loop of a leather strap round the wrist of a corpse and then dragging the body to the lift by the strap and thence conveying it upstairs to the crematorium. When some room had been made behind the door, the corpses were hoisted down. This served to neutralize any gas crystals still lying about, but mainly it was intended to clean the dead bodies. For almost all of them were wet with sweat and urine, filthy with blood and excrement, while the legs of many women were streaked with menstrual blood.

As soon as Zyklon B crystals came into contact with air the deadly gas began to develop, spreading first at floor level and then rising to the ceiling. It was for this reason that the bottom layer of corpses always consisted of children as well as the old and the weak, while the tallest and strongest lay on top, with middle-aged women in between. No doubt the ones on top had been up there over the bodies already lying on the floor; they still had the strength to do so and perhaps also they had realized that the deadly gas was spreading from them upwards. The people in their heaps were intertwined in each other's arms, others holding each other's groups of them were leaning against the walls, pressed each other like columns of basalt.

carriers had great difficulty in prising the corpses apart, though they were still warm and not yet rigid. Many had their mouths wide open, on their lips traces of whitish dried-up spittle. Many had turned blue, and many faces were disfigured almost beyond recognition from blows. No doubt the subterranean labyrinth into which the gas chamber had turned when the lights went out, had led the people in their panic to rush all over the place, bump against each other, fall on top of each other and trample one another, thus causing this confusion of tangled-up corpses. Among them lay the bodies of pregnant women, some of whom had expressed the head of their baby just before they died.

During the removal of corpses from the gas chamber bearers

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This same Filip Muller is a favourite gas chamber witness at the UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM.²⁵



Nazis deemed "unfit" to work. Most of these camps used Zyklon B as the killing agent in their gas chambers.

Further Reading

Müller, Filip, and Helmut Freitag. *Eyewitness Auschwitz: Three Years in the Gas Chambers*. Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 1999.



Dario Gabbai²⁶ was in Auschwitz II and was assigned to one of the Sonderkommando units to work in the gas chambers and crematoria.



At approximately 1 minute 57 seconds of this video of Auschwitz II Birkenau Sonderkommando Testimony Clips from the USC Shoah Foundation, he states: "and when you see that after...its..y..some were **black and blue from the gas**"²⁷

²⁴ 'Auschwitz Inferno: The Testimony of a Sonderkommando - Filip Müller, Helmut Freitag, Susanne Flatauer - Google Books' <http://books.google.co.uk/books?ei=ic8FufbQEu-b1AWFh4GoDw&id=DgVnAAAAMAAJ&dq=%22gas+chamber%22+%22turned+blue%22&q=+%22turned+blue%22#search_anchor>.

²⁵ 'Gassing Operations' <<http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005220>>.

²⁶ 'Dario Gabbai and the Auschwitz Sonderkommando | USC Shoah Foundation' <<http://sfi.usc.edu/news/2013/03/dario-gabbai-and-auschwitz-sonderkommando>>.

²⁷ '1. Dario Gabbai Part 1 | USC Shoah Foundation' <<http://sfi.usc.edu/content/1-dario-gabbai-part-1>>.

If we turn back and we look at what Colonel T. M. Backhouse, prosecution counsel at the 1st Belsen trial (Sept 17, - Nov 17, 1945) said in his opening address about Birkenau:

“you will hear that the victims foamed at the mouth, turned blue and finally died”²⁸

Again, cyanide poisoning doesn't cause this.

Clearly these “witnesses never saw anyone gassed with hydrogen cyanide. They not only failed to mention the red colour that cyanide causes, but also invented fake colourations and physical effects for their imaginary gassing victims.

²⁸ ‘1st Belsen Trial’, < http://www.bergenbelsen.co.uk/pages/Trial/Trial/Trial_005_OpenSpeechPros.html>.

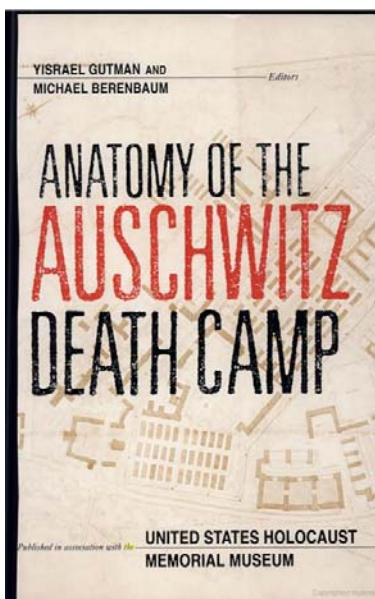
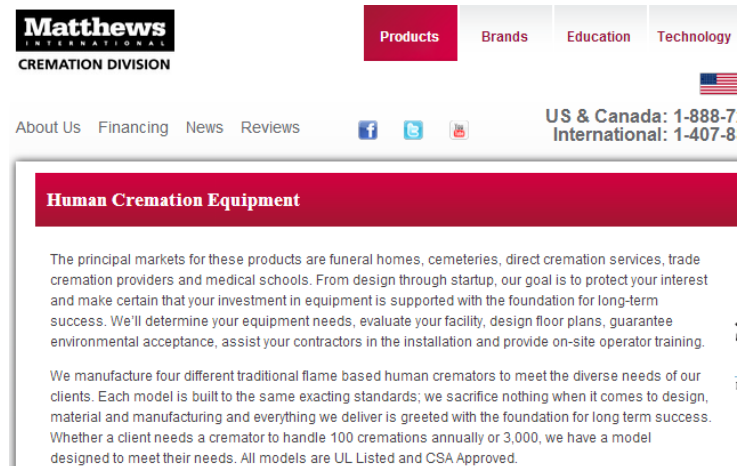
How long does cremation take?

Depending on the equipment used, the cremation of one body will take anywhere from 60 minutes²⁹ to two and a half hours³⁰.

matthewscremation.com produces cremation ovens for funeral homes that cater for 100 to 3000 cremations annually.

The most capable model of their ovens, the “Ener-Tek IV Cremation Equipment, The Ultimate in Production & Performance” can do up to 15 Cremations in 18 Hours.³¹

What do the eyewitness of the cremations at Auschwitz say?



The book “Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp” is the most authoritative official book on Auschwitz.

On page 171 it claims that each retort at Auschwitz could cremate three bodies in 20 minutes³². This is radically impossible. No crematory oven can approach this performance.

Furthermore, it is claimed that “prisoners cremated four to five corpses at one time and extended the cremation time to about 25 to 30 minutes.”³³

²⁹ ‘B&L Cremation Systems, Incorporated | Cremation FAQ’

<<http://www.blcremationsystems.com/FAQCremation.html>>.

³⁰ ‘Frequently Asked Questions About The Cremation Process | Caring Cremations’

<<http://caringcremations.com/frequently-asked-questions-cremation-process#a3>>.

³¹ ‘Human Cremation Equipment | Crematorium Machines - Matthews Cremation’

<<http://www.matthewscremation.com/products/cremation-equipment/human-cremators.html>>.

³² ‘Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp - Google Books’

<http://books.google.co.nz/books?id=mub823JQrdUC&printsec=frontcover&dq=anatomy+of+auschwitz+death+camp&hl=en&sa=X&ei=Du17U_PfDZGzuAT1jIcCoBA&ved=0CC4Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false>.

³³ ‘Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp - Google Books’.

executions by shooting. Just before incineration, Sonderkommando prisoners removed jewelry, which they tossed into a special numbered crate.

Teeth with metal fillings, crowns, and bridges made of gold or other precious metals were extracted from the mouths of the gassed victims and deposited in a crate marked "Zahnstation" (dental station). Sonderkommando prisoners who were dentists by occupation performed this task under SS supervision. The only ones whose mouths were not inspected were children. If in the course of the sporadic inspections it was established that not all gold teeth had been extracted, occasionally the Sonderkommando prisoner guilty of neglect was punished by being thrown alive into the furnace.

It took about four hours to empty the gas chamber. Initially the corpses were delivered to the furnaces on small trolleys that ran on rails, as was done in the main camp. The trolleys also served to load the corpses into the furnace retorts. This arrangement, however, did not last long. On the initiative of the *Kapo* August Bruck, special corpse stretchers, which could be rolled into the retorts, were introduced. To facilitate the loading, the corpse stretchers were lubricated with soapy water. Methods of loading the corpses varied; each team servicing the furnaces had its own technique. For example, H. Tauber's team would put two corpses into one retort two times, then add as many children's corpses as possible to the second load.

It took about 20 minutes to cremate three corpses in one retort. However, in their efforts to reduce the number of loadings, prisoners cremated four to five corpses at one time and extended the cremation time to about 25 to 30 minutes. When the time was up, the next load would be put into the retort, regardless of the degree of incineration of the preceding load. The incompletely incinerated bones fell through the grille into the ash pit, were ground with wooden mortars along with the ashes, then poured into pits near the crematorium. Next they were removed from the pits and poured into the Vistula River or nearby ponds. Sometimes they were used to prepare compost; other times they were used directly to fertilize the fields of the camp farms.

About 2,500 corpses could be cremated in 24 hours in each of crematoria II and III. This rate exceeded the crematoria capacity as calculated by Topf and Sons (1,440) by 43 percent. (Topf assumed that two corpses could be cremated in a half hour.) The excessive overloading caused breakdowns of the furnaces, ventilators, and chimneys.²¹

In the killing process at crematoria IV and V, the prisoners were also brought in cars or were marched to the crematoria, then led to the dressing room. There one of the SS men—the Kommandoführer—would stand on a bench in front of them and explain that the healthy would go to work and the sick and the women and children would remain in the barracks. But first, they would go to the bath.

Cremating multiple corpses in one retort would not improve performance. If you loaded four or five bodies into one retort it would take four to five times as long – if it worked at all.

In fact, that many bodies couldn't have fit in the ovens. The drawings by David Olère makes the openings look big, but they were really quite small.

It took about 20 minutes to cremate three corpses in one retort. However, in their efforts to reduce the number of loadings, prisoners cremated four to five corpses at one time and extended the cremation time to about 25 to 30 minutes. When the time was up, the next load would be put into the retort,



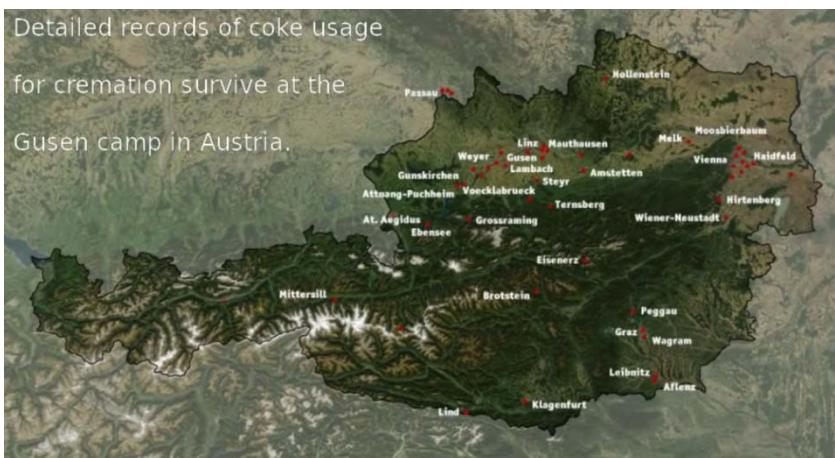
So how much fuel does cremation take?

The Auschwitz crematoria were fuelled by coke.

Roughly speaking, coke is to coal as charcoal is to wood. Coke is made by "cooking" coal to drive off its volatile components.



Detailed records of coke usage for cremation survive at the Gusen camp in Austria.



Detailed records of coke usage for cremation survived at the Gusen camp in Austria.

There are surviving documents on the crematorium of Gusen. In the book “The Crematoria Ovens of Auschwitz and Birkenau” by Carlo Mattogno, he writes:

“of inmates cremated and the coke consumption per corpse for the period from September 26 to November 12, 1941. According to this document, 677 corpses were cremated in this crematorium between October 31 and November 12, 1941.¹²³ This amounts to an average of 52 corpses per day, or 26 corpses per day and muffle, with a total consumption of 20,700 kg of coke, or 30.6 kg of coke per corpse.”³⁴

The data from Gusen shows that fuel demands were at least 30kg of coke per corpse

The Auschwitz oven (left) had three openings for bodies, while the Gusen oven (right) had two.

The larger oven would improve fuel efficiency. How much?

One cremation of two bodies in the Gusen oven would take at least 60kg of coke. If an Auschwitz oven could cremate three bodies with the same 60kg of coke, it would use 20kg of coke per body. (Of course, this estimate is much too optimistic.)

Data for coke deliveries to Auschwitz survives for a large portion of the camps history.

Given the number of people supposedly killed and cremated at Auschwitz, Robert Jan Van Pelt³⁵, considered the greatest orthodox Auschwitz expert, claims that the Auschwitz ovens could cremate a body with 3.5kg of coke³⁶.

In reality it would have taken well over 20kg. Auschwitz didn’t have enough coke to make the holocaust possible.

period 1941 (day/month)	coke consumption [kg]	cremated corpses	cremations/day (average)	coke/corpse average [kg]
29/1–24/2	11,300	250	9	45.2
25/2–24/3	13,550	375	12	36.1
25/3–24/4	22,600	380	13	59.4
25/4–24/5	8,450	239	8	35.3
25/5–24/6	8,200	199	7	41.2
25/6–24/7	14,900	369	12	40.3
25/7–24/8	26,350	479	15	55.0
25/8–24/9	23,950	426	14	56.2
26/9–15/10	9,180	193	10	47.5
26/10–30/10	4,800	129	32	37.2
31/10–13/11	20,700	677	52	30.6



³⁴ CARLO MATTOGNO, ‘The Crematoria Ovens of Auschwitz and Birkenau’
<<http://www.vho.org/GB/Books/dth/14.pdf>>.

³⁵ ‘Robert Jan van Pelt - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia’
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Jan_van_Pelt>.

³⁶ ‘Roberto Muehlenkamp Debunked on 3.5kg of Coke Cremations • The CODOH Revisionist Forum’
<<http://forum.codoh.com/viewtopic.php?f=2&t=420>>.

Flaming Crematory Chimneys

Flaming crematorium chimneys are a regular piece of Auschwitz lore³⁷.

Is such a phenomenon possible?



The Auschwitz crematoria were fuelled by coke, which burns with very little flame. This is because the volatile components of the coal have already been driven off in the process of making the coke.

These are images of coke burning.

Observe the lack of large flames.

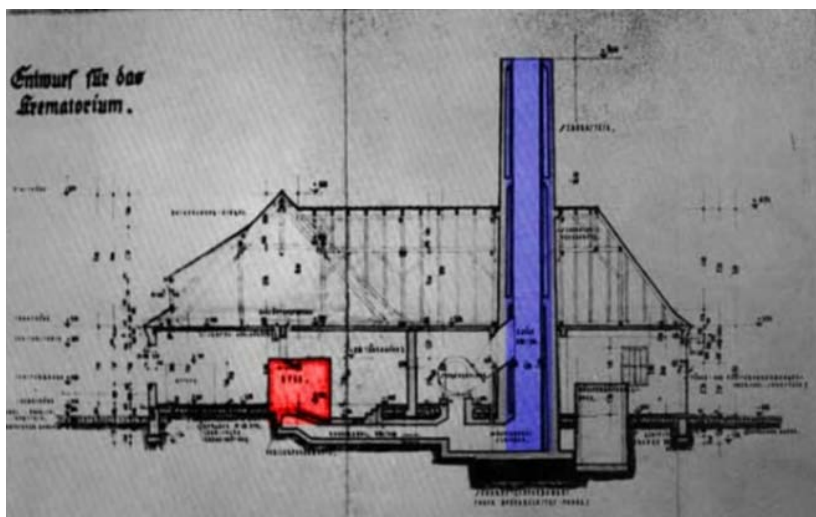


Coke can produce some flame, but not very much.

This is the view down the chimney of a steel mill onto burning coke. Note the absence large flames.



³⁷ 'Testimonies on Flames from Auschwitz Crematorium Chimneys • The CODOH Revisionist Forum' <<http://forum.codoh.com/viewtopic.php?f=2&t=7538>> [accessed 27 May 2014].



This is Auschwitz Crematorium II. The path from the ovens through the flue vents and out the chimney is some 30 meters, or 100 feet.

Even if the ovens burned a fuel that produced more flame than does coke, the flames could never have escaped such a long flame path.



The stories of flaming chimneys are therefore mere fantasy.

Yet many of the most important Auschwitz “eyewitnesses” claimed to have seen giant flames coming out of the chimneys of the Auschwitz crematoria.

For example, in “Auschwitz: A doctor’s Eyewitness Account”³⁸, Miklos Nyiszil wrote on page 41:

“One object immediately caught my eye: an immense square chimney [...] I was especially struck by the enormous tongues of flame rising between the lightning rods [...] the “factory” was a crematorium. A little farther on I saw a second building with its chimney; then, almost hidden in a thicket, a third, whose chimneys were spewing the same flames.”



³⁸ ‘Auschwitz: A Doctor’s Eyewitness Account - Miklos Nyiszli - Google Books’
 <<http://books.google.co.nz/books?id=Fq5jiTXLergC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Auschwitz:+A+doctor%E2%80%99s+Eyewitness+Account&hl=en&sa=X&ei=cSuFU-u2EcrukQXYwoDQCg&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false>> [accessed 28 May 2014].

camp, he was present at the arrival of every train.

In the moments that followed we experienced certain phases of what, at Auschwitz, was called 'selection.' As for the subsequent phases, everyone lived through them according to his particular fate.

To start, the SS quickly divided us according to sex, leaving all children under fourteen with their mothers. So our once united group was straightway split in two. A feeling of dread overwhelmed us. But the guards replied to our anxious questions in a paternal, almost good-natured manner. It was nothing to be concerned about. They were being taken off for a bath and to be disinfected, as was the custom. Afterwards we would all be reunited with our families.

While they sorted us out for transportation I had a chance to look around. In the light of the dying sun the image glimpsed earlier through the crack in the box car seemed to have changed, grown more eerie and menacing. One object immediately caught my eye: an immense square chimney, built of red bricks, tapering towards the summit. It towered above a two-story building and looked like a strange factory chimney. I was especially struck by the enormous tongues of flame rising between the lightning rods, which were set at angles on the square tops of the chimney. I tried to imagine what hellish cooking would require such a tremendous fire. Suddenly I realized that we were in Germany, the land of the crematory ovens. I had spent ten years in this country, first as a student, later as a doctor, and knew that

chimney. I was especially struck by the enormous tongues of flame rising between the lightning rods,

even the smallest city had its crematorium.

So the 'factory' was a crematorium. A little farther on I saw a second building with its chimney; then, almost hidden in a thicket, a third, whose chimneys were spewing the same flames. A faint wind brought the smoke towards me. My nose, then my throat, were filled with the nauseating odor of burning flesh and scorched hair. – Plenty of food for thought there. But

Smoke from the chimneys of crematoria is also a piece of Auschwitz lore.

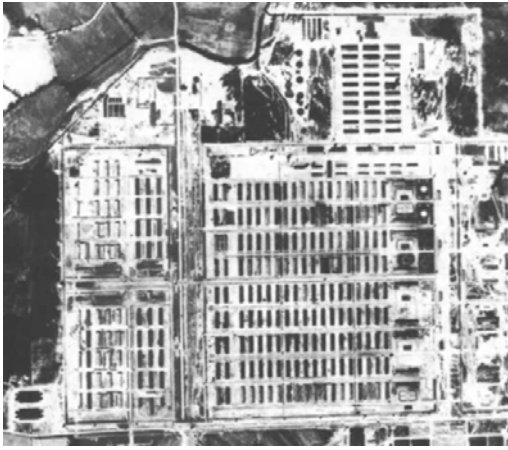
Unlike the stories of flames coming out of chimneys, this story has some basis in fact.



While cremation aspires to be smoke-free, and the best crematory ovens of the time achieved this goal. The Auschwitz crematoria were built under wartime conditions and were comparatively crude. As a result, they did emit smoke while in operation.

Soot left by this smoke can be seen on the outside of an Auschwitz crematorium chimney in this wartime photograph.

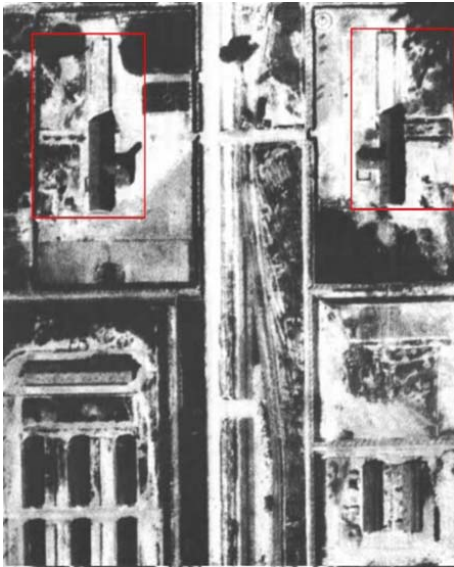
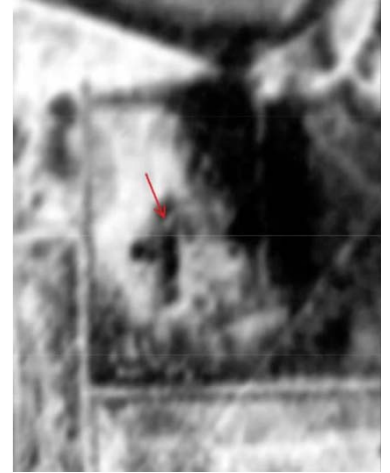




In 1944 Allied planes took a number of aerial photographs of the Auschwitz complex.

These photos show little or no Smoke.

Only one chimney in only one of the aerial photos shows any sign of smoke.



In all of the other Auschwitz aerial photos (such as the example to the left), the chimneys are not smoking at all.

Therefore the crematory ovens were usually not even in operation during the period in 1944 in which aerial photos were taken, even though this time period covers the alleged extermination of the Hungarian Jews, which according to orthodox holocaust history was the peak of extermination activity at Auschwitz.

How long does a crematory oven last?



Crematory ovens are lined with refractory brick, capable of withstanding high temperatures.

These are images of refractory brick. It is quite soft and delicate.

After a certain number of cremations, the refractory brick of a crematory oven wears out and needs to be replaced.



The refractory brick of the Gusen oven broke down after (approx.)1,600 cremations in each retort.

“The Topf two-chambered oven at Gusen lasted for approximately 3,200 cremations, after which it was necessary to dismantle it and replace its fire-brick masonry walls. The duration of one cremation chamber was therefore 1,600 cremations.”³⁹

The Auschwitz ovens were similar to the ovens at Gusen.

If the official Holocaust story is correct, then each of the 15 retorts in Auschwitz Crematorium II performed 33,000 cremations.

³⁹ ‘Codoh.com | The Crematories of Auschwitz’ <<http://codoh.com/library/document/2556/>>.

The complete archive of the Auschwitz Central Construction Office (Zentralbauleitung) is intact and available to researchers.

The Germans were obsessive about keeping records. The Zentralbauleitung recorded all construction and maintenance that went on at Auschwitz (including all work on the crematory ovens) in great detail.

The Zentralbauleitung archive clearly shows that the refractory brick of the crematory ovens was never rebuilt at Auschwitz. Refractory brick of coke-fired cremation ovens at the time was lucky to last 2,000 cremations, not the 33,000 required by the holocaust story.